Historians focus on change and continuity, and proper nouns pose a particular challenge in this regard. Individuals of differing times, places, or status may use various names or spellings of names to identify the same person or place, and names of people as well as places change over time. In identifying places, we generally use the modern name. Thus throughout the book we refer to the island that the Mi’kmaq called Abegweit and the French Île Saint-Jean as Prince Edward Island, even though the British gave it this name only in 1799. We also use current spelling and so drop the apostrophe from Kings and Queens Counties and write Charlottetown as one word. The conventions of scholarly writing require, quite appropriately, that we identify women as well as men by their surnames. But in places in this book, we refer to the four lady landlords who are its focus by the more familiar Anne, Jane, Georgiana, and Charlotte, the names that we began to use for them as we read their correspondence and gained insight into their lives and characters. This choice prevents confusion with relatives who share the name and provides continuity through changes in surname on marriage or when a husband inherited a title. The use of the title “Lady” also poses a problem. According to British usage, Anne, as the wife of the second Viscount Melville, and Jane, as the wife of the tenth Earl of Westmorland, were entitled to call themselves, respectively, Lady Melville and Lady Westmorland or the Countess of Westmorland. But Jane’s daughter, Georgiana, was addressed or referred to in elite British society either as Lady Georgiana or Lady Georgiana Fane, as a courtesy only. Contemporaries on Prince Edward Island, however, referred to her as Lady Fane, and it is by that name that she is remembered in Island place names.